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6th Year

Up to February 7, 1969

3,263 U.S. aircraft downed
in North Viet Nam

SOUTH VIET NAM

A SERIES OF ATTACKS ON GI's IN SAIGON, HUE, DANANG:

HQ OF 101st AIRBORNE DIVISION, BASE CAMP OF 1st INFANTRY
DIVISION AND ELEMENTS OF 25th AND 9th INFANTRY DIVISIONS HIT



Young Liberation fighters

CAMBODIA'S HEAD OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT BACK VIET NAM POSITION AT PARIS CONFERENCE

(Text of Feb. 1, 1969 Statement)

NOW that the quadripartite Paris Conference on Viet Nam is underway, Samdech Norodom Sihamoni, Head of State, and the Royal Government of Cambodia, expect the hope of the Khmer people for a happy outcome of the negotiations. For the honour of humanity it is important that an end be put as quickly as possible to the sufferings imposed on the Vietnamese people from outside and to the menace which is weighing on all the peoples of South-East Asia.

True to her policy of complete independence, Cambodia holds that the re-establishment of peace can be achieved only by the unconditional evacuation of the American troops from South Viet Nam and the recognition of the sacred rights of the Vietnamese people to settle their own affairs without foreign intervention or interference. Consequently, all the manoeuvres aimed at perpetuating the military occupation by the United States and imposing on the South Vietnamese people an unrepresentative regime must be condemned and denounced as conflicting with the American government's officially proclaimed intentions.

The Head of State and the Royal Government of Cam-

bodia reiterate their total support for the just and legitimate positions of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam at the Paris Conference. The reasonable proposals put forth by the authentic representatives of the Vietnamese people as a whole appear to be the only ones likely to bring an honourable solution to the war in Viet Nam. Cambodia, therefore, wishes that the new American administration show a wise and realistic attitude by accepting these proposals which are supported by all justice-upholding countries.

It would be tragic for the future of the world if the United States should dash the hopes generated by the opening of the Paris negotiations and play into the hands of those in Saigon whose aim it is only to prolong a war conducted in their interests against their own people. For their part, the Khmer people consider that if it sincerely so desires, the American Government can put an end to the conflict by recognizing without ambiguity the sovereignty and unity of Viet Nam, that is to say by complying with the legitimate demands of its Vietnamese interlocutors.

A Great Encouragement to Our People

(excerpt from a commentary
by Nhan Dan on Feb. 4, 1969)

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On Jan. 25, 1969, the Committee to Denounce War Crimes, committed by the U.S. Imperialists and their henchmen in South Viet Nam issued a communiqué on the stepped-up use of chemical weapons by the Americans against the South Vietnamese people in 1968.

The communiqué quoted the American daily "Los Angeles Times" (Sept. 19, 1968) as revealing that Washington has spent some 71 million dollars on toxic chemicals, i.e., twice as many as in 1967. A new plant built by the Pentagon was scheduled to produce 15 million litres of toxic chemicals per annum for the war of aggression in Viet Nam.

In 1968, the communiqué reported, the U.S. aggressors sprayed in thousands of times toxic chemicals and gas on about thirty provinces in South Viet Nam, inflicting many casualties and heavy losses on the civilian population.

In February and March, more than 350,000 tonnes of crops in the districts of Cam Lai and Gio Linh in north Quang Tri were destroyed and thousands of people poisoned by U.S. chemicals. During the same period, just before harvest time, U.S. planes dumped chemicals on fields grown with 3rd lunar month rice in Quang Nam, Quang Nam, Binh Dinh, Phu Yen, Khanh Hoa.

South Viet Nam Liberated Zone Grows Ever Steadier

WESTERN NAM HO PEASANTS RESOLVED TO REAP A "DEFEAT-DEFEAT-DEFEAT" AUTUMN CROP

In their Autumn crop last year, peasants in Western Nam Ho encountered far greater difficulties than the previous years. Yet, with their firm resolve to defeat the U.S. aggressors on the production front, they went all out to build up kilometres of dykes against sea water flooding and more than 2,500 kilometres of small dams to store water, sink nearly 100 kilometres of irrigation canals and over 1,000 km of ditches to drain the water heavily charged with alum and built 1,261 dams to conserve water.

In Tra Vinh, in 7 days alone, an aggregate 1,600 people in Vung Lien district took part in digging a 300-metre canal, building and repairing 10 irrigation dams, sinking 20 ditches and bringing water to ricefields with the help of thousands of pumps. With adequate water supply, the peasants were able to transplant rice in season on 300 hectares of dry fields and put 775 hectares of land under early rice. Peasants of Tra Vinh district in particular, braved the enemy bombing and shelling and succeeded in planting 1,644 ha of early rice, or

30% more than the previous year.

In Gia Rai district (Ca Mau) the peasants exerted every effort to store fresh water and built dykes against sea water, thereby preserving 2,700 hectares of rice fields and 20,000 tons of salt.

Alongside the battle against drought and for increased production, peasants in Western Nam Ho reclaimed more than 9,000 hectares of waste land and nearly 7,000 hectares of "old" and drew nearly 250 hectares of fruit trees.

At present they are making preparations in the spirit of emulation for a bumper harvest of rice to the Liberation Front.

CENTRAL NAM HO DANCE AND SONG ENSEMBLES PERFORM ON THE FIRING LINE

Last year, in spite of difficulties more than 20 district and provincial dance and song ensembles in central Nam Ho clung to the firing line and performed for the combatants; they took part in the fighting in their

own way with their revolutionary songs and music.

According to still incomplete statistics, in the last 8 months of 1968, these troupes gave 3,233 performances to an audience totalling 700,000.

Shock dance and song troupes fearlessly were active within enemy gun range, close to enemy posts in combat trenches, and on the edges of provincial capitals and district towns.

The Kien Truong song group of Ben Tre was constantly giving shows on the outer belt of the provincial capital. That of My Tho entertained spectators from the Co Gao and Chau Thanh districts along Highway No. 4. That of Kien Khong operated regularly in Northern and Southern Co Lanh. That of Kien Truong slipped into villages of Chau Thanh and Tan An districts to amuse the local inhabitants. Religious and minority peoples in An Giang also attended frequently performances of troupes. Everywhere, the artists worked to stimulate the general offensives and

uprisings, effort people to join in the fighting and boost production, and win popular armymen over to the side of the Revolution.

In Ben Tre, the provincial ensemble gave 57 performances to an aggregate audience

of 30,000 people. Almost all the inhabitants of Ho An and Hoa Thinh hamlets suffered from paralysis in their limbs and vomited repeatedly. The three villages of Tan Huong, Tan Ly Dong and Tan Cam Nghia had on Oct. 6, hundreds of people poisoned; about thirty of them died on the spot.

Ca Mau province was also hit by U.S. chemical poisons. On Oct. 9, crane helicopters dropped about twenty barrels of chemicals on a hamlet in Tan Thuan village, on a length of 1,200 metres. The wind carried the chemicals 2 kilometres farther, 400 people, most of them old people and children, were affected.

On April 7, U.S. planes raided Binh Thanh village (Kien Phong province) twice, releasing 5 tons of toxic gas; over 200 people, most of them old people, women and children, were seriously and rice plants withered. Tens of thousands of people

criminally shot at houses, killing tens of people.

U.S. toxic chemicals and gas were also used massively against the urban population in South Viet Nam, the communiqué added.

On Jan. 30, many people in Hue, affected by U.S. chemicals, vomited blood or lost consciousness. In the first fortnight of February, napalm and gas were used by the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen against such densely populated areas as the Dong Ba quarter, Phan Boi Chau street or the streets lying between the Dong Gate and the Eastern Gate. On Feb. 13 and 14, phosphorus and gas bombs were dropped in great quantities near the Dong Ba Gate. Many people were choked or vomited. Many houses and property of the inhabitants were burned by phosphorus bombs. The Lon area in Saigon was sprayed with gas on June 3.

pre-school to elementary education. In the uplands, mobile medical teams to serve combat units, carriers on the firing-lines and civilians in the vicinity of cities and towns.

In the first 11 months of 1968, the Civilian Medical Service in the Southern sector of the Western Highlands, winning through great difficulties and combining Western and Eastern medicine, successfully treated 14,535 cases, some of them very serious, and gave more than 30,000 anti-epidemic inoculations. In many villages, nearly 70 per cent of the school-age children received schooling. Illiteracy was wiped out in villages X, Y, and adult education was in full swing.

In various provinces, complementary education for cadres was steadily stepped up. Complementary education schools in the delta and upland provinces and regular complementary education schools in mountain districts were kept uninterrupted.

With the establishment of revolutionary power in various provinces, new favourable conditions now exist for the educational service in Central Truong Ho to progress toward still greater successes.

PUBLIC HEALTH IN THE SOUTHERN SECTOR OF THE WESTERN HIGHLANDS IN SERVICE OF THE ARMED FORCES AND PEOPLE

Immediately after the order had been given by the NLF CC for the general offensives and uprisings, hundreds of

Another statement of the Committee to Denounce War Crimes, committed by the U.S. Imperialists and their henchmen in South Viet Nam revealed that in execution of their "accelerated pacification" programme, the aggressors and their agents had resorted to the most barbarous means to force the population of many villages out of their native places into disguised concentration camps dubbed "new life hamlets".

The following typical cases of brutality were cited:

On Dec. 20, 1968, puppet commandos with the help of U.S. "Cavalrymen" killed Mr. Tho, Mr. Tuoc and Mr. Tho, relatives of puppet troops in Tra Cu area, Long An province.

On Jan. 4, "Cavalrymen" sank a motor boat with many puppet troops' relatives on board on the Van Co river, Long An province, killing 19 people, mostly women and children.

On Jan. 15, "Cavalrymen" conducted a terror raid on a hamlet in My Thanh Dong village, same province. After ransacking, destroying

Medical workers successfully talked minority people into giving up old habits harmful to health and poisoning, eating cooked food and checking witchcraft. Many hamlets and villages had already public dining halls and had satisfactory sanitation and prophylactic work.

Promoting the spirit of thriftiness and self-reliance, the Public Health service in the Southern sector of the Western Highlands carried out in difficult conditions investigations of local medicinal plants and herbs for the preparation of hundreds of common drugs, saving more than 1.5 million "dong" for the public funds.

As the puppet administration in the 1968-1969 budget of the Saigon administration, U.S. "aid" was expected to amount to 25 billion South Viet Nam piasters annually. But the war budget of 1968 devoted 20 billion. In other words, U.S. "aid" contributed the rest, that is, 5 billion, not only by local income. In 1969 the puppet administration plans to increase the budget by 25 billion piasters compared with 1968 whereas U.S. "aid" will remain at the 20 billion mark.

Apart from U.S. "aid", the Saigon budget also is fed by local sources of income, chiefly from taxes. But, due to the heavy setbacks the U.S. and puppet administration suffered in 1968, tax income might be regarded as only symbolic. The Saigon budget (Righteous Opinion) on October 4, 1968 made it clear

A market in South Viet Nam liberated areas

MASSACRES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN

The rapists afterwards went into the shelter where Mr. Hien's family and their neighbours were hiding, blocked all exits then threw grenades and incendiary bombs and killed 21 people including 12 children and several women two of them with child not with instant death. All the

As their doomsday approaches, the Thieu-Kieu-Huong puppet administration is struggling desperately with multiple difficulties in all fields: military, political, economic, financial, monetary... They are trying by every means to solve the problem of expenditures for their traitorous war of failure of which they themselves believe inevitable.

Proportionately to the expansion of the "limited war" in South Viet Nam, the budget of the puppet regime has been swelling at an alarming rate. From 16.5 billion piasters (South Viet Nam currency) in 1961, it soared to 40

billions or nearly three times in 1965, the first year of the "limited war". In 1968 it rose to 115 billion or seven times the level of 1961, the first year of the "special war" budget. Two courses for 1969 amounts to 130 billion. But, in view of the present accumulating troubles, this budget is certain to increase further.

The cause of this spiralling in the Saigon budget lies actually in the fact that the aggressive and traitorous war conducted by the U.S. and the puppet administration has been losing steadily, forcing them to take drastic measures to cope with the situation. And what are their expedients on this score?

The first leverage used by the puppet administration to finance its war budget is the U.S. "aid". It is precisely because it has accepted U.S. "aid" and the role of a tool of U.S. neo-colonialism that the Saigon administration has always been dependent on the obligation of constantly broadening the war of aggression of the U.S. imperialists. The essential elements of the neo-colonialism practised by U.S. imperialism consist in using Asians to fight Asians and "feeding war with war". That is why, how substantial it may be, U.S. "aid" only covers part of the war expenditures of the puppet regime. For example, in the 1968-1969 budget of the Saigon administration, U.S. "aid" was expected to amount to 25 billion South Viet Nam piasters annually. But the war budget of 1968 devoted 20 billion. In other words, U.S. "aid" contributed the rest, that is, 5 billion, not only by local income. In 1969 the puppet administration plans to increase the budget by 25 billion piasters compared with 1968 whereas U.S. "aid" will remain at the 20 billion mark.

Another difficulty encountered by the puppet administration in its attempt to reduce expenses is that its budget, in addition to being a war budget, is also plagued by the cost of a heavy domestic and foreign debt. Budget appropriations for economic construction and cultural projects are negligible. The same daily "Chinh Luu" on October 4, 1968 remarked:

boles were either mutilated or charred.

Mrs. Nguyen Thi Xiong, 60, died with her grand child in her arms.

Mrs. Nguyen Thi Tu who was with child was burned to death.

Mrs. Nguyen Thi Huu, another pregnant woman and mother of 5 children, was also burned to death. Her other 5 children died, their arms still embracing their mother.

Two children who tried to escape were caught by the GIs and smothered to death.

All the victims were Catholics of Hiep Hoa, Long An province.

Thus, 30 women and children on a small bit of

land were massacred by U.S. "Cavalrymen".

The Committee to Denounce War Crimes, committed by the U.S. Imperialists and their henchmen in South Viet Nam earnestly calls on international democratic organisations, international committees and the International Information Centre to Denounce U.S. crimes and support the just struggle of the Vietnamese people for national salvation until total victory.

Thus, in order to achieve such balance between revenue and expenditures, it is already too expensive. But, there is at present only one alternative for the Saigon regime to reduce and quickly rising outlay.

The inflationary measures taken by the Saigon administration to defray the huge expenses of its traitorous war have made "cheap" bonds, the volume of banknotes in circulation rose from 27 billion piasters at the end of 1964 to 60 billion by about June 1966, a monthly rate of 1.7 billion with a period of 18 months. Between June 1966 and December 1967, 21 more billion were added to the currency, or an average of 1.5 billion per month. Again, in the first six months of 1968 another 21 billion were put in circulation, or a monthly increase of 3.2 billion. It was estimated that by December 1968 the volume of banknotes in circulation was in the region of 100 billion, or an increase of 45.5 billion for 1968 alone. In the conditions of the Saigon administration, the deficit in the puppet administration's budget in 1969 will be enormous. The Saigon predicted a deficit of 50 billion (projected spending: 130 billion; projected income: 80 billion). However, it may be more realistic to foresee that spending would exceed the planning figure by at least 20 billion (in 1968 the excess was 16 billion) and revenue would, to all intents and purposes, fall 55 billion short of the proposed target.

Thus, the budget deficit is facing the Saigon administration — with deduction made of the 25 billion of U.S. "aid" — the planning figure for the tax income project will be fulfilled — would run to 100 billion South Viet Nam piasters. This will be an awful inflationary step under the Thieu-Kieu-Huong rule and will certainly lead to the devaluation of the piaster as in 1966.

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Saigon Currency Keeps Depreciating

PHAM THANH VINH

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News from LAOS

Lower Laos: 212 ENEMY CASUALTIES IN A MONTH

WITHIN a month ending January 11, the patriotic armed forces in Lower Laos put out of action 212 enemy troops, and destroyed or seized large quantities of weapons and other war means, KPL reported.

In Saravane, on Dec. 28, 1964 and Jan. 6, 1965 the regional army shelled the Saravane airfield, heavily damaged a US C-119 cargo plane, the runway and several storages, and killing many adverse soldiers.

In Savanabhet, the regional army and guerrillas, countering an enemy raid conducted by a puppet company, on Dec. 12 destroyed the enemy's CP. Three enemy troops were killed and the rest put to flight.

In Attapeu, repeatedly between Dec. 28, 1964 and Jan. 1, 1965 the patriots fired heavy guns on enemy positions, including the HQ of a puppet regiment. Initial reports listed 84 enemy troops wiped out, and a large number of weapons including big guns captured by the patriots.

In Thatteng area (Boloven Plateau) the patriots intercepted on Jan. 10 raiders on their way from Huaycon to Huoiat, killing 12 of them and wounding many others. The next day, another enemy force on the surroundings of Thatteng township was fought off. The guerrillas badly trounced a relief platoon, killing 13 adverse troops.

Malaya's National Liberation Movement Makes New Progress

THE Malayan people are endowed with traditions of heroic struggle against imperialists and aggressive colonialists, for independence and freedom.

28 years ago, while the war against the Nazis was raging in Europe, Japanese fascist troops invaded many Asian countries. On Dec. 7, 1941 they launched violent attacks on Malaya, defeating 30,000 troops of the British colonialists. Facing the invaders, the Malayan Communist Party, holding aloft the banner of national liberation, set up a communist detachments including tens of thousands of young volunteers.

In Sept. 1943 the Japanese capitulated. The British imperialists, under the cloak of the "Allied", staged a comeback to Malaya. On the pretence of disarming the Japanese, they tried to suppress the movement of national liberation and place again the Malayan people under their yoke.

At that critical time, the Malayan Communist Party called on the entire people to rise against the British colonialists. On Feb. 1, 1946 - 20 years ago - it founded the National Liberation Army of Malaya, which gathered the best children of various Malayan nationalities for the struggle against the British colonialists, for national salvation. This army has ever since been carrying on the struggle against the British and American imperialists and their henchmen to re-conquer the true independence and freedom of the country.

Over the past years, the movement of national and democratic revolution has been making new progress in Malaya. In many urban and rural areas, workers, farmers, students and other progressive forces have launched several actions while guerrilla units of the National Liberation Army have inflicted heavy losses on the enemy in numerous mountain areas, especially in the North west, on the Thailand border.

The Vietnamese people unreservedly support the just struggle of the Malayan people for independence and freedom and are firmly confident that the Malayan people will win final victory.

Hail The "Solidarity With The People of Angola" Day (February 4)

ANGOLA was the first of the Portuguese colonies in Africa to rise up in arms for national independence. Since the daring attack mounted on the night of Feb. 4, 1961 on the Sao Paulo prison in Luanda, the patriotic armed forces of Angola have been persistently pursuing their fight for national liberation, and have gained many successes.

At present, they control about one-third of the Angolan territory and are pushing up their actions on three fronts, in the East, in the central regions (60 km from Luanda) and in the North (in Cabinda).

In collusion with the reactionary governments of South Africa and Rhodesia and backed by the other countries of the NATO aggressive bloc headed by U.S. imperialism, the Portuguese colonialists have been frantically trying to crush the patriotic movement in Angola. They have raised the troop strength in Angola to more than 30,000 men, and been carrying out many "mopping up" operations against the liberated zone, mass massacring civilians, burning down whole villages, killing domestic animals and herding the population into concentration camps with a view to isolating the Angolan patriotic armed forces.

However, now that the Angolans have awakened, a series of African countries have recovered their political independence, and the national liberation movement of the other peoples in the world is irresistibly and successfully forging ahead the Portuguese colonialists, though they strive desperately to hold on to their colonial rule, will not escape final defeat. Just as the President of the Angolan National Liberation Movement has declared, the Angolans are siding with the patriotic forces by enthusiastically joining guerrilla units, and the flames of the armed struggle will surely spread to many other localities.

The Vietnamese people fully support the gallant struggle of the Angolans against the Portuguese colonialists until the banner of freedom flutters high over the whole Angolan territory.

On Jan. 17, President Nguabi of Congo (B) warmly hailed the successes won by the Vietnamese people in both zones, stating, "The Party, Government, Revolutionary Council and people of Congo-Brazzaville unreservedly support the just struggle of the heroic Vietnamese people and wish them more brilliant successes on the battlefield as well as on the conference table. We are firmly confident that final victory will be theirs."

According to reports from Dar-es-Salaam, Stephen Mbande, Tanzania's State Minister in charge of Foreign Affairs, on Jan. 24 condemned the U.S. war of aggression in Viet Nam and urged that the USA put halt to violations of DRVN territory, begin serious talks in Paris, withdraw its troops from South Viet Nam and let the South Vietnamese people settle their own affairs in accordance with the Political Programme of the South Viet Nam NFL.

He also laid stress again on the unswerving support of the Party, Government and people of Tanzania for the Vietnamese people until final victory, for the positions of the DRVN and of the NFL at the Paris conference on Viet Nam.

On Jan. 23, the French National Committee of Action for the Support and Victory of the Vietnamese People published a communique calling on the French people to step up efforts to with a view to actively supporting the Vietnamese people at the present stage of their struggle.

According to the communique, the Committee launched a large-scale drive of political and material support to the Vietnamese people, consisting of the following actions:

- A national collection with a 100 - million franc target and to wind up at the end of March, as a token of solidarity with the Vietnamese people in the North as well as in the South.
- 8 local mass rallies to be held to express the

The whole world on our side

Progressive World Reaffirms Firm Support For Vietnamese People

country's will for the immediate and definitive end of U.S. aggression on Viet Nam.

The paper "Avec le Viet Nam" (Siding with Viet Nam) to appear and supply facts on the odious war carried out by U.S. imperialism.

On Jan. 15, 500 representatives of the trade-unions of Paris and of its neighbourhood held a meeting to support the Vietnamese people and welcome a delegation of the World Federation of Trade Unions coming to Paris to voice support to the struggle of the Vietnamese people.

In his speech, Benoit Frachon, President of the French CGT and Vice-President of the World Federation of Trade Unions, underscored the determination of the workers and labouring people of France and other countries to step up the struggle for the ending by the U.S. Government of its aggression in Viet Nam and for the U.S. withdrawal of its troops from South Viet Nam.

In the name of the WFTU Delegation, Renato Bitossi reaffirmed the will of the 140 million workers and labourers, members of the WFTU to carry on their fight until the USA puts an end to the war of aggression in Viet Nam and withdraws its troops from South Viet Nam. This resolve was expressed in a resolution addressed on Jan. 15 to the U.S. Delegation in Paris.

On Jan. 20 and 21, 1965, the Swedish Committee of Solidarity with Vietnamese People convened meetings in several towns to support the Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation. In Udevalla, members of the Swedish Democratic Socialist Youth distributed leaflets for the end of the U.S. war of aggression in Viet Nam, withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Viet Nam and for popular support for the South Viet Nam NFL.

JANUARY 1969...

(Continued from page 8)

The province recently resulted in 35 aircraft wrecked and over 200 GIs among them two field officers killed. The base camp of a brigade of the U.S. 173rd Airborne Brigade in Lam Dong province on the High Plateau was overrun with over 200 U.S. troops wiped out, and 6 blockhouses, 34 barracks and 34 military vehicles destroyed.

Enemy communication lines cut off.

Roads and waterways became more unsafe to the enemy than ever. On the Long Tan River system, the main life-line linking Saigon to the military port at Vung Tau, 8 big military cargo ships were sunk or shot ablaze within 11 days. Most of the rivers in the Mekong delta have come under the control of the guerrillas and regional forces in spite of the enemy "river fleet".

In fact, the patriotic fighters sank or set fire to 10 gunboats or combat launches on Vam Co Dong, Vam Co Tay and Bay Hap rivers between January 11 and 18.

On strategic Highway 4 in My Tho province alone, guerrillas and the regional forces in the ten days ending January 17 put out of action over 40 GIs and 11 military vehicles. Between January 8 to 12, PLAF fighters along Highway 13 and 12 in Binh Long province wrote off 5 Amer-

Military Operations...

(Continued from page 8)

Kien Tuong, Chau Doel foiled all the U.S. puppet "accelerated pacification" sweeps, of American troops (including soldiers, shot down 11 helicopters, sank or set afire 12 vessels and combat launches. (Enemy casualties were 250 in My Tho, 200 in Bua Tre and 150 in Kien Tuong).

DA NANG REGION

GPA

reports said that on Jan. 17, 1965 the PLAF penetrated into the big U.S. supply base in Bau Mac 1 km north of Da Nang, burnt down 5 barracks and 31 military vehicles of various kinds, killing 50 US troops. Earlier, on Jan. 3, the PLAF launched a surprise attack on the supply base of the 8th district, 3 km west of Quy Nhon town, burnt down 3 fuel storages containing 8 million litres, 40 ammunition stores and 6 crates of military supplies freshly unloaded.

In addition, from Jan. 3 to 13, 1965 the regional forces and the homeguards in Hai An town, Da Nang city and the Dien Ban and Dai Loc districts intercepted enemy raiders, took a toll of 1,000, shot down 4 helicopters.

South of Hue city, on Jan. 24, the PLAF artillery opened intense fire on the operational headquarters of a U.S. airborne unit 1 km south of Phu Bai and 20 km south of Hue. Afterwards, the PLAF

ground-assaulted the enemy positions, overran the HQ, killing or wounding hundreds of American troops (including an artillery company completely wiped out), destroying 6 artillery pieces of the 175mm and 105mm calibres, and setting on fire 30 military vehicles.

WESTERN sources reported

continued attacks by the PLAF throughout South Viet Nam in the first days of February, 1965. On Jan. 31 and Feb. 3, 1965, the PLAF infantry and artillery counted a series of attacks on U.S. puppet positions inside and around Saigon-Hue-Da Nang, inflicting on the heavy losses. Gai Phong Press Agency reported:

Early on Feb. 2, the liberation forces, penetrated a base camp of the U.S. 1st Infantry Division northwest of Saigon, after firing hundreds of rounds of shells. First reports said a helicopter and 5 GIs were put out of action.

On the same day, the PLAF fought off for ten hours, at Gai Dau, 57 km northwest of Saigon, many armoured units of the U.S. 25th Infantry Division who suffered many casualties. The enemy had to call in armed helicopters and artillery.

Earlier, on the night of Feb. 1st, 1965, the PLAF fought three successive battles

on ricefields against four companies of the U.S. 9th Infantry Division, only 20 km South of Saigon. Fighting lasted until past midnight. Many U.S. troops were killed or wounded. Meanwhile, in Saigon itself the home guard units blasted down the office of the "civil defence" of the puppet administration in Cho Centre" in Gia Dinh on Jan. 31, 1965. On the night of Feb. 1st the homeguards in Saigon mounted a mine attack against a military truck park in the U.S. Navy right in the centre of the city, destroying many vehicles.

In Hue, at dawn on Feb. 3 the PLAF slammed artillery fire on two positions of the U.S. 101st Airborne Division in the southern sector of the city. U.S. sources said dozens of enemy soldiers were killed. The Division Headquarters and the relay radio station, causing considerable damage.

The PLAF units around the city and Hoi An town, 24 km south of Da Nang, 400 puppet troops were pinned down for two days (Feb. 1 and 2) along Highway 1 near the city, while U.S. Marines stationed nearby played possum.

Earlier, on Jan. 30, the prolonged operation conducted by 8,000 U.S. and puppet troops against the Ha Lang An (more than 150 km southwest of Da Nang) was virtually checked by the guerrillas and regional forces who decimated many enemy units, putting off of action 250 of them in the last week of Jan. alone.

3rd Session of Paris...

(Continued from page 2)

Vietnamese people's "right to self-defence". He also repeated his proposals on the DMZ and mutual withdrawal of troops.

U.S. proposals were backed by the representative of the Saigon administration, Pham Dang Lam, who, moreover, reiterated his slanders against the DRVN and her socialist regime.

The absurd and slanderous allegations of the U.S. and

puppet representatives were roundly disposed of by Mr. Nuan Thuy and Mr. Tran Bui Kiem right at the Conference session. They pointed out that the U.S.-called concrete proposals only aimed at maintaining neo-colonialism in South Viet Nam, opposing the cessation of US aggressive war and prolonging and perpetuating Viet Nam's participation. The US and puppet representatives, in referring only to the status of the

DMZ, grossly perverted the Geneva Accords the fundamental spirit of which lies in the respect for the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Viet Nam.

Mr. Nuan Thuy also exposed the hypocrisy of U.S. rulers who simultaneously made profession of peace and goodwill and continued to send every day B2's to drop thousands of tons of bombs on South Vietnamese civilians and spray toxic chemicals on South Vietnamese ricefields and villages and planes to encroach upon the sovereignty and threaten the security of the DRVN.

INDUSTRIAL INSTALLATIONS

(Continued from page 3)

smith's trade and joinery. At the office of the administrative committee, Village Party Secretary Ca, Committee Chairman An and Committee Member Tan who was in charge of industrialization listened to a speech by a provincial cadre on the orientation of workshop production in the village.

Thanks to such selfless efforts, all workshops were soon put into operation. Fifty co-op members, as workers, received monthly wages while the others were

Provided with tools, insecticides and other materials by the spot industry, agriculture in L.S. has been making headway. Large-scale intensive cultivation has been carried out. Meanwhile, hundreds of young men have been able to join up to participate in other revolutionary activities.



Shack youth have unit carrying war wounded to the nearest medical station

